



# ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY FROM JAPAN; MUST QUIT FAR EAST IMMEDIATELY; FRENCH SINK TWO AUSTRIAN IRONCLADS

## FRENCH PRESS ON IN LORRAINE; FOE FAILS IN ATTACK ON DINANT

Forward Movement Develops All Along  
Front—1,000 More Prisoners Taken,  
New Total Being 1,500.

## GERMANS ROUTED ON BELGIAN SOIL

Recross Meuse in Disorder, Pursued by French Cavalry—  
Clash of Great Armies Will Begin in North  
and Extend South to Alsace.

Paris, Aug. 16 (11:40 P. M.)—The following official statement was issued to-night:

"A forward movement developed to-day all along the front from Rechicourt (Rixingen), in Lorraine, eleven miles southwest of Sarrebourg, to Sainte-Marie-Aux-Mines. We carried the latter and advanced into the region of Saint-Blaise.

"The French troops, who occupied Donan Saturday, continued to advance, their progress being especially rapid in the Schirmeck Valley. We have taken 1,000 prisoners, in addition to 500 on Friday. Large quantities of equipment were abandoned by the Germans; we also have captured this. We pushed as far as Lorquin Height, capturing a convoy belonging to a cavalry division, consisting of nineteen automobiles and lorries.

"The Germans attacked Dinant. Their force consisted of a guard division and the First Cavalry Division, supported by several battalions of infantry and machine gun companies. When these forces appeared on the left bank the French attacked with great vigor and dash. The Germans soon gave way and recrossed the Meuse in great disorder. Many who failed to reach the bridge slipped down the steep bank and fell into the swiftly flowing river and were drowned.

"Profiting by the disorder, the French Light Cavalry Regiment followed over the river and pursued the Germans for many miles. This regiment put to flight and drove before it greatly superior forces of German cavalry."

### FRENCH ADVANCE GENERAL.

The advance of the French armies on the eastern frontier now appears general. Following is a review of the latest information available at the French War Office: A series of important and successful engagements is reported from the district of Belmont and Cirey between Lunéville and the frontier. On Friday night one of the French divisions opened an attack upon a position held by a Bavarian army corps, which was strongly entrenched within field works before the little town of Blumont. The German outposts having been pushed back, operations ceased until dawn yesterday, when the French resumed the offensive.

During the morning Blumont and the village of Cirey, five miles to the eastward, were both recaptured, the infantry attack being powerfully supported by artillery. The German force then occupied the hills overlooking from the north the ground they had yielded, but in the face of the new French advance movement, they retired in the direction of Sarrebourg, leaving many dead, wounded and prisoners, both in the villages and on the hillsides.

Three or four miles to the south the French troops had on Friday occupied Donon, one of the chief summits of the Vosges, 3,300 feet in height, and just beyond the frontier. This is a famous viewpoint, and one may imagine the joy with which the French soldiers will look out upon the lowlands of Alsace and Lorraine, spread like a map below them.

In capturing the position more than 500 Germans were taken prisoners. Further north, in the Briey district, Bavarian troops have been pillaging houses and maltreating the civil populace before retiring. In general, the French side of the eastern frontier appears to be cleared of invading forces. In Alsace also we are retiring Germans are reported to have burned many houses and shot many inhabitants.

A step forward has been taken in Southern Alsace by the capture of Thann, a little manufacturing town of 8,000 inhabitants, at the foot of the Vosges and midway between Mulhausen and the frontier. Prisoners taken here state that General von Daimling, commander of the 15th German Army Corps, was wounded at Sainte Blaise, a village in one of the Alsatian valleys, thirty miles to the north. The German standard which was

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## FRENCH SINK TWO AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS

Naval Clash in Adriatic Results in Complete Defeat  
of Squadron Belonging to Dual Monarchy—  
One Ironclad Destroyed by Fire.

London, Aug. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Nish, Servia, under date of Sunday, says:

"A naval battle between French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic, at 9 o'clock this morning. The French squadron, coming from the southwest, attacked the Austrian warships.

"Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, one was set on fire and a fourth fled toward Cattaro. The fight lasted more than an hour."

### FIGHTING IN ALSACE

French, Reinforced, Renew  
Attacks at Muelhausen.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Aug. 17.—Telegraphing from Switzerland, "The Daily Mail" correspondent says:

"Fighting has recommenced in Upper Alsace, between Belfort and Altkirch. The sound of gunfire is still heard at Portentruy, thirty-eight miles northwest of Berne and near the Alsace frontier.

"I hear that the French force which retired from Muelhausen has been reinforced and renewed the attack. French successes are reported on all sides in the Vosges Mountains."

## \$500,000 WAR GIFT MADE TO CANADA

Montreal Millionaire Begins Big Patriotic Fund  
for Dominion.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—A gift of \$500,000 has been made to the government by J. K. L. Ross, a Montreal millionaire. The government is to use it for either military or naval purposes.

It is understood that this sum is to be the nucleus of a patriotic fund which will be drawn upon to help support the wives and children of men who enlist in the expeditionary force and pay pensions to men wounded while on service.

The Canadian government to-day announced that it will introduce legislation empowering it to proclaim a moratorium at any time it deems such action necessary.

At present the government lacks the statutory authority to suspend the payment of debts as has been done in England and France.

The bill giving it such power will be introduced early in the special session which opens on Tuesday.

The government states that there is yet no indication that a moratorium will be needed in Canada, but desires the authority to establish one should extraordinary conditions develop.

ITALY WITHDRAWS TROOPS

Step in Scutari, Albania, Taken  
to Emphasize Neutrality.

Rome, Aug. 16 (via Paris).—Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria having recalled the detachments of troops they had in Scutari, Albania, Italy has withdrawn the 500 men she had there.

This is considered to emphasize Italy's desire to maintain neutrality in the war.

The Italian Foreign Office is preparing a green book to demonstrate the efforts made by Italy throughout the war to secure the peace of the European powers. The documents published will also attempt to justify Italy in remaining neutral.

MORGAN BOWS TO BRYAN

Accepts State Department's  
Foreign Loan Ruling.

Acquiescence in the decision of the United States government, as announced by Secretary Bryan, that it would not favor loans to belligerents in the European war, was expressed in a wireless dispatch from J. P. Morgan on his yacht, the *Coronet*, to the United States by way of Boston yesterday.

The message read:

"Referring to the subject of a French loan, J. P. Morgan said that the question had been asked of the administration, not because there was any question of the legality of a loan, but in order that any action to be taken might be in harmony with the ideas of the government."

"Of course, the question is disposed of by the opinion as expressed by the Secretary of State. The firm is so advising the French intermediaries who approached them in this matter."

FRIENDS OF ART ALARMED

Warring Nations To Be Asked  
to Spare Museums.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Brussels, Aug. 16.—M. Paul Otlet, president of the Union des Associations Internationales, says that a movement is on foot to induce the United States to secure the co-operation of the neutral powers of the world in approaching the belligerents to beg them to respect the museums and art and scientific collections in threatened capitals.

## GERMAN SHIP DEAL ALARMS THE BRITISH

Called a Subterfuge to  
Solve Food Problem of  
Kaiser's Empire.

BOATS WOULD BE  
FREE TO SAIL SEAS

Purchase of Hamburg-  
American Liners by U. S.  
Citizens Decried.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 16.—Reports indicating the impending American acquisition of the great Hamburg-American line's fleet in the United States cause uneasiness here, and unquestionably there lies therein a possibility of arousing irritation in this country and probably among all the allies.

If there suddenly comes into being a great fleet of American boats the German food question is largely solved, for ships carrying the American flag would have the liberty of the high seas, and could possibly enter North Sea German ports, and certainly, in the present aspect of affairs, ply to the Adriatic Sea with complete freedom.

In the event of a German sea victory these American ships would be most valuable to England, where the food question would be much more serious than anything that Germany contemplates. Just now, however, England gives no consideration to such a possibility, losing control of the seas.

If precipitate American legislation makes the purchase of the German ships at New York possible and the deal then goes through, there is bound to be a serious impression here, through which the bulk of importations comes, and the suspension of exports from Argentina compel the Italian people to turn to the United States for future provisions. The government has already received offers from the American market and the transportation of grain will be facilitated, as Italy will assume the war risks.

Rome, Aug. 16.—Although Italy has sufficient grain on hand to last several months, the closure of the Dardanelles, through which the bulk of importations comes, and the suspension of exports from Argentina compel the Italian people to turn to the United States for future provisions. The government has already received offers from the American market and the transportation of grain will be facilitated, as Italy will assume the war risks.

Paris, Aug. 16.—An official communication issued to-day says: "The French have succeeded in driving further back the Bavarian corps, which had already retreated, near Cirey. Germans taken prisoners after the battle at Magienne and Billom declared that the French fire demoralized them. A number of Poles captured asserted that they sought to be taken. Some of the Germans declared the war absurd and said that it had been opposed in numerous cities. All the prisoners complained of being badly fed."

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Paris, Aug. 16.—The French transatlantic liner La Lorraine has reached Havre after an exciting voyage from New York, carrying 450 French reservists. Before leaving Captain Nauras, the commanding officer, asked the officers and crew whether he should start in view of the danger of capture by German cruisers, and their opinion was unanimous in favor of the voyage.

"Then we shall show the Prussians that we have good screws," replied the captain.

On August 5, on the evening of her departure, she sighted the German cruiser Dresden, but managed to show her some fleet French heels. Soon afterward she intercepted a wireless message exchanged between two other German ships, the Strassburg and the Karlsruhe, which were waiting for her, but she was able to escape them with the help of a fog.

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, handed to Secretary of State Bryan for transmission to Berlin the Mikado's ultimatum to the Kaiser requiring Germany to quit Kiao-chau, China, within one week.

Tokio, Aug. 16.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to the Kaiser threatening war unless Germany evacuates Kiao-chau and withdraws from the Far East by August 23. To insure its reaching Berlin the Mikado's message was cabled over six different cable routes.

Paris, Aug. 17.—It seems certain that the 300-mile battle will begin in Belgium. It will extend south to Alsace, where the Germans are now massing troops near Strassburg. Germany's failure to check French mobilization, together with the moral effect of French operations in Alsace, and the valor of the Belgian army, have combined to strengthen France for the conflict. Experts say that a decisive result is not to be expected for days, possibly weeks.

Nish, Aug. 16.—Servians sank two Austrian boats filled with soldiers while big guns fought duel at Belgrade.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—A war gift of \$500,000 has been made to the Canadian government to start a patriotic fund in the Dominion.

## 200 BELGIANS KEEP BIG FORCE AT BAY

Marksmanship of Little Band So Deadly That Village  
Was Held an Hour Against 6,000 Germans  
—Half of Whom Were Killed.

(Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard.")  
Paris, Aug. 16.—I have obtained a graphic account of some fighting where 200 Belgian cyclists kept 6,000 enemies at bay.

The Belgians occupied a village, with batteries of mitrailleuses. Quickly they forced the advance guard of the German cavalry to retreat, whereupon the main body of German artillery opened fire, inundating the village with a hail of shells.

The first shot struck a church. A little band of Belgians, however, were so snugly concealed and displayed marksmanship so deadly that they were able to hold the village for fully an hour before retreating. During the retreat they partly blew up a bridge. They were attacked by a whole cavalry division and a mixed brigade of infantry and artillery, but the superior shooting of the Belgians kept the enemy at a respectful distance.

Under cover of a furious bombardment a squadron of dragoons dashed down the road, but the imperturbable Belgians barricaded the high road, took up commanding positions in hedges, ditches, houses and a church steeple and quietly awaited the thunderous charge which it seemed would be irresistible. But when the cavalry were within 200 yards the Belgians opened fire, and in less than two minutes the whole regiment was down and only two riderless horses leaped the barricade.

Ten dragoons were captured. All the rest were mowed down. Almost all the horses in the German batteries were killed, and many guns and wheels were hit by Belgian shells.

Seeing the day was lost, the Germans hastily packed up all they could and retreated, protected by only one gun, the shells of which long continued falling on ground abandoned by Germans, but covered with their wounded. Their losses are estimated at not less than 3,000 killed and wounded.

"When I reached the spot where the cavalry charge stopped I found at least a hundred yards of road covered with carcasses of horses," says the war correspondent of "The Paris Journal." "The whole population was mobilized for the gruesome labor of burying the German dead. Before leaving the field the Germans carried off their slightly wounded compatriots, but the surgeons tied cards around the necks of those who were more seriously hurt."

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## Liner Shows French Heels to Her German Pursuers

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

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## JAPAN GIVES KAISER WEEK TO QUIT CHINA OR FACE WAR IN EAST

To Insure Reaching Berlin, Mikado Sends  
Ultimatum Six Different Ways Threat-  
ening Action August 23.

## WARSHIPS MUST GO OR BE LAID UP

And Germany Must Dismantle Forts at Tsing-Tau and  
Hand Over Kiao-Chau, To Be Returned  
to the Chinese.

Tokio, Aug. 16.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany yesterday, at 8 p. m., demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiao-chau, and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts as to whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan, to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by six different channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm.

The Japanese government also notified Count von Rex, German Ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until August 23.

### PREMIER ANNOUNCES NEWS.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, to-day invited to his office the peers at noon, newspaper men at 4 o'clock and leading business men of Tokio at 6 o'clock, and made known to them the terms of the ultimatum. He also announced that he would give out the negotiations with Great Britain in connection with the alliance. The ultimatum is as follows:

We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbers of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests, as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second—to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao-chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

UNTIL NOON, AUGUST 23.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that, in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.

Inspired utterances express regret at Japan's inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiao-chau, where she is storing provisions, while her warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that her converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels.

Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia, and, accordingly, after full and frank communication with Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

The Japanese War Office summoned all newspaper men at 1 o'clock this afternoon for instructions as to the publication of news, should a state of war come into force.

The text of the Japanese ultimatum has created a profound impression, although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to participate in the war.

Count Okuma, the Premier, and Takaaki Kato, the Foreign Minister, addressed meetings of merchants, members of Parliament and others, and counselled a calm attitude. They declared that Japan had no ambition for territorial aggrandizement.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant, the Foreign Minister unequivocally denied reports that the United States had interfered in any way in the situation, and, he added, the United States was not likely to. Later, he said, the American government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

Peking, Aug. 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were landed to the Chinese government and the foreign legations to-day.

As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force